



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

properly discussed. He was glad to hear Mr. Dendy admit that the brain is the great mind organ, a fact which is by no means generally recognised. Why, he asked, do not sceptics resort to experiment as regards the power of a phrenological adept to delineate character from cranial development. For his own part he would not hesitate to take any dozen persons in that room, utter strangers to him, and write their characters from their cerebral organization. Unless anthropologists made the relations of mind and brain their chief study, their science could make little progress.

This being the last ordinary meeting of the session, it was adjourned to November 3rd.

2ND SEPTEMBER, 1868.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

DR. JAMES HUNT, F.S.A., PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

The meeting was convened by circular "for the purpose of considering and determining upon a Resolution, carried unanimously by the Council, recommending the expulsion from the Society of Mr. Hyde Clarke, for conduct calculated to injure the Society."

Dr. DUNCAN proposed the following resolution :—

"That a committee of five fellows of the Anthropological Society of London who are neither members of the Council nor friends of Mr. Hyde Clarke be nominated, that shall report to a Special General Meeting of the Society upon the general and financial condition of the Society."

The PRESIDENT ruled that the resolution proposed was irregular, and could not be put.

The question was then put to the meeting :—"That the report from the Council be now read," and was carried by 28 to 6.

The DIRECTOR accordingly read the same, as follows :—

Statement of the Director on behalf of the Council to Special General Meeting, 2nd September, 1868.

The Council consider Mr. Hyde Clarke's conduct renders him deserving of expulsion :—

1. For having committed to the public press certain complaints against the management of the Society, without previously stating them to the President, Director, or Council.
2. For having made statements injurious to the Society, without taking steps to ascertain their correctness.

They consider his conduct in these respects ungentlemanly, and that, therefore, he is not a fit person to remain a fellow of the Society.

They consider further that the following statements made in Mr. Hyde Clarke's letter of the 21st August show that his object in taking these steps was to injure the Society :—

1. "Many fellows have determined to leave your Society, and to join a society where they can pursue the study of science without being

exposed to the disadvantages attendant on being connected with the Anthropological Society of London."

2. "I wish to see the end of my money, being exempt as a contributory in case of a winding-up, and meaning also to fight out this matter to the last."

The Council are of opinion, therefore, that to Mr. Hyde Clarke, guilty as he has been of ungentlemanly and mischievous conduct, no other answer can be given than his expulsion from the Society; but in order to satisfy the minds of the Fellows, and of such of the public as Mr. Clarke's letters may have reached, as to the several questions involved in them, the Council have directed the following statement to be laid before you:—

MR. CLARKE'S STATEMENTS.

1. "I have received from you resolutions, professing to refer to a communication printed in the *Athenæum* of August 15. This is rather disingenuous, for the document was a letter from me to you, the receipt of which was acknowledged by your Director."

2. "I shall recapitulate the subjects for your information, for that of the Fellows, and for (*sic*) the public at large."

First.—"That the *Anthropological Review* contains lampoons on those with whom we are in professed amity."

Second.—"That the *Review* is not the property of the Society."

Third.—"That it is not known who are the proprietors of the *Review*."

Fourth.—"That the Council has not reported to the Fellows with whom the agreement really has been made."

REPLY OF THE COUNCIL.

As Mr. Clarke has chosen to make his letter public, before a reply could be sent, it cannot be treated as a personal communication. The charge of disingenuousness, therefore, recoils upon Mr. Clarke.

The Council fail to see upon what ground Mr. Clarke appeals to the public, until he has first appealed from the Council to the Fellows, in the manner pointed out by the regulations of the Society.

The Council has already denied that the paragraphs referred to are lampoons. They decline to interfere in the editorial conduct of an independent publication.

The Council have in four annual reports referred to the fact of the independent position of the *Review*. For the last two years the whole of the accounts of the *Review* have been kept by Mr. Richards, of 37, Great Queen Street, as agent for the trustees of the *Review*, and these trustees have instructed him to pay over to the treasurer of the Society all the profits which may arise from the *Review* until the Society is free from debt. After that period they have declared their intention

to apply the profits to the foundation of a medal. The *Review* is, however, not yet out of debt, and the consideration of the acceptance of the profits has been adjourned till that event takes place.

Fifth. — “That our liabilities have been caused by the *Review*. The total debt on the 31st December, 1867, was £1,400. You had in the four or five years of the existence of the Society paid the printer about £1,400 on the *Review* account.”

The debts of the Society at the present date (deducting cash in hand) are £706 17s. The sum of £1,400, alleged to have been paid for the *Review*, includes the whole of the cost of printing the *Journal* of the Society for the five years. The advertising expenses form a very important item, and are paid in full by the *Anthropological Review*.

Sixth.—“That the proprietors of the *Review* received a preferential payment of about £1,400.”

This is entirely erroneous. No preferential payment whatever has been made. When deduction is made as above for cost of *Journal*, the estimated amount paid for *Review* is £740, and for other publications (great and small) £2,583. The ratio of payments and liabilities for *Review* to gross payments and liabilities for printing purposes is, in each case, about one to five, which clearly shows that no preferential payments have been made on account of the *Review*.

Seventh.—“That the Council supplied until this year the non-paying Fellows with the *Review* and other publications, until stopped this year (*sic*) in consequence of my representations.”

The regulations of the Society do not recognise any Fellows as “non-paying”, except those under the 32nd Rule. All are bound to pay, and entitled to receive publications. The Council, however, in May, 1867 (not “this year,” nor in consequence of Mr. Clarke’s representations), resolved on their own responsibility, notwithstanding the rules, to cease the supply to members in arrear more than one year.

Eighth.—“That the non-paying Fellows were about as numerous as the paying Fellows.”

The members who have actually paid their subscriptions for the year 1867 are 569 in number.

Ninth.—“That the non-paying Fellows were about 420, and the paying Fellows 450 [*sic*, 400 was the number stated in Mr. Clarke’s first letter.”]

The defaulters are about one-fourth.

Tenth.—“That a large debt of £1,000, or £1,700, has been incurred.”

The present liabilities of the Society up to this date amount to £706 17s. In relation to this question, the Council think it due to one of their Fellows, their principal creditor, Mr. Richards, printer, to acknowledge the generous public spirit with which he has met the demands for forbearance that have been rendered necessary by the negligence of the Fellows in arrear. They think it right also to mention that Mr. Richards recently offered to contribute £50, if nine other Fellows would do the same, for creating a fund to relieve the Society entirely from its obligations.

Eleventh.—“That in 1867 a *dummy* President was nominated. For 1868 Dr. James Hunt caused himself to be elected President.”

Captain Burton, when elected, was expected home on leave of absence, and would certainly not have proved a “dummy” President, whatever that may mean. Dr. James Hunt consented to act as President for 1868 upon the following requisition, signed by all the members present at the Council Meeting, held 31st Dec., 1867:—

“TO DR. JAMES HUNT.

“We, the undersigned Members of the Council of the Anthropological Society of London, having taken into consideration the history of the Society’s operations during the past year, desire to express to you our opinion that it is most desirable that you should return to the position you so ably and successfully filled during the first four years of the Society’s existence.

“We, therefore, take the present occasion of stating this to you in writing, and we most strongly urge upon you the acceptance of the office.

“(Signed),

“D. I. HEATH.

E. VILLIN.

“S. E. COLLINGWOOD.

SAML. R. I. OWEN.

“RICHD. S. CHARNOCK.

HENRY G. ATKINSON.

“EDWARD W. BRABROOK.

RICHARD KING.

“J. W. CONRAD COX.

BEDFORD PIM.

“WILLIAM TRAVERS.

BERTHOLD SEEMANN.

“H. BEIGEL.

JOHN M. HARRIS.”

Twelfth.—“That Fellows have been touted for in a manner unexampled in scientific societies.”

The Council do not care to inquire into what is meant by “touted for,” but will continue to do all in their power to promote the increase of the Society by the admission of persons suitable to become Fellows.

Thirteenth.—“That such new Fellows have left the Society, and that the cause is deserving of inquiry, as it is (*sic*) to the number of 300 or 400.”

That any considerable number of Fellows have left the Society within a short period is untrue. The resignations, from various causes, amount in number to 244, and have been spread over the period of five years. In each year they have been more than compensated by new elections.

Fourteenth. — “That, most likely (*sic*), Fellows have been elected who did not give their consent.”

No Fellows have been elected without a proper nomination, as provided by the regulations. For this the proposer is responsible.

Fifteenth.—“That the abandonment of the *Review* is a measure of justice and imperative economy.”

The Council consider that the *Review* has been of the highest service to the Society and to the science of anthropology. The present arrangement with it is more economical than any that could be devised, inasmuch as the quarterly publication of the *Journal* alone, of the same size as the *Review* and *Journal*, would cost as much as is now paid for both.

The *Review* is the only medium of intercommunication for anthropologists, wherever resident.

The Council have declined to accept the copyright of the *Review*, to avoid pecuniary responsibility.

Mr. Hyde Clarke resumes:—

1. The proprietors of the *Review*: who are they?

This is the sixth time of Mr. Clarke's repeating this irrelevant question. In reply to the insinuation it conveys, the copyright, more than once declined, is still offered to the Society. When profits do accrue they will be applied for its benefits.

2. "I shall be very glad to learn that any profits have ever been paid over in five years" (arising on the sale of the *Review*).

The Council are able to state upon authority that the trustees of the *Review*, so far from having earned profits, have, up to this time, published the *Anthropological Review* and *Journal of the Anthropological Society of London* at a pecuniary loss.

3. "That your payments are improvident, that they are in excess, and ought to be refunded."

For the reasons already stated, the payments for *Journal* and *Review* have been advisable, and are not in excess.

4. "That it will be with the public to give the verdict whether the charlatanism, puffery, and jobbery of the Anthropological Society of London shall be rebuked."

The above answers are sufficient to show that the imputation of "jobbery" is an atrocious calumny. The remainder of this paragraph the Council decline to notice.

5. That he "had no opportunity of ascertaining the real facts while acting on the committee for amalgamation on behalf of the Ethnological Society."

Mr. Clarke, it is quite true, left the first meeting of that committee early; but not before he had been informed of many of the facts above set forth.

6. "That two of your then delegates, your President and Director, have not redeemed their pledges of resignation given to Professor Huxley."

The President and Director fully redeemed their pledges of resignation. They reluctantly resumed office at the express desire of every member of Council present at a large meeting, for reasons which the Council considered fully justified them in so doing.

7. "You talk of expelling me from the Society, and fining me the sum of twenty guineas."

The Council have legally no power on their own motion to return the unexpired portion of Mr. Clarke's composition; but they will be happy to do so if the meeting should resolve to give instructions to that effect.

8. "I am acting within the limits of my rights as a Fellow. You determine on my expulsion for stating facts furnished by yourselves, and which (*sic*) you cannot refute."

No Fellow is entitled to act as Mr. Clarke has done. He has not stated facts, but falsehoods. It is not, however, proposed to expel him on this account only, but for his unfair and mischievous conduct.

9. "Several members of your own Council wish to quit the Society, and discharge themselves from liability."

None of these members of Council (if there be any such) have attended either of the two very full Council meetings, at both of which Mr. Clarke's conduct has been discussed and unanimously condemned.

10. "I am probably still enrolled under some idle designation in the category of your numerous hierarchy of office-bearers without functions."

On February 6, 1867, Mr. Clarke offered his services as "Corresponding Secretary for Asia," and suggested that five others, "six honorary functionaries in all," should be appointed. On February 4, 1868, the Council resolved not to continue him in that office.

11. "Your honorary membership has been rejected with contumely."

The honorary membership of the Society has never been rejected either "with contumely" or otherwise.

12. "I require the publication of this in the *Anthropological Review*."

Mr. Clarke himself having made it a charge against the Council that they have no control over the *Anthropological Review*, must know that they have no power to cause his letter to be inserted there.

Taking all the foregoing circumstances into consideration: recollecting that the same day that Mr. Clarke penned these heavy charges against the Council, he forwarded them for publication to the *Athenæum* newspaper; that he chose the very time appointed for the sitting of the British Association for his attack, knowing that it would give rise to remark and conversation, without the possibility of a reply on the part of the Council; that he is a member of Council in another Society, and has made the affairs of this Society matter of disparaging discussion at that Council Board; that he does not hesitate to advocate secession from this Society to that; and that he has published information to the world with such aggravations and false circumstances as utterly disguise and destroy the truth of it; the Council feel that Mr. Clarke has shown himself unfit for the Fellowship of the Anthropological Society of London.

After a long and stormy discussion, Mr. Hyde Clarke was called upon for his reply to the statement of the Director. On his refusing to make any reply, the President declared the ballot open, and appointed Mr. Bendyshe and the Rev. Dr. Kernahan scrutineers.

While the ballot was being taken, the question was put to the meeting—"That a vote be now taken on Dr. Duncan's resolution," and was carried in the affirmative.

Dr. Duncan's resolution was thereupon put to the meeting, and carried by 22 to 13, many members of the Council voting for the same.

The Scrutineers then reported the result of the ballot as follows:—

For the expulsion of Mr. Hyde Clarke	26
Against	16

Mr. Hyde Clarke was thereupon declared not to be expelled, the rules of the Society requiring a majority of three-fourths of the members present to vote for the expulsion of a Fellow.

Official Reports of the President and Director of the Anthropological Society of London respecting the Failure of the Negotiation for the Amalgamation of the Ethnological and Anthropological Societies.

Anthropological Society of London,
4, St. Martin's Place, August 7th, 1868.

I beg to lay before you a report of the recent negotiations between the official delegates of the Ethnological and Anthropological Societies with a view to effect a union of the two Societies:—

The desirability of a union on a rational basis between the above-mentioned Societies having been long felt and acknowledged by those most deeply interested in the science of man, I learned with satisfaction that Professor Huxley was nominated President of the Ethnological Society, believing that under his auspices the amalgamation, which I understood to be the general wish on the part of the Fellows of the Ethnological Society, would stand a fair chance of being effected. I therefore called on Professor Huxley to assure him of my readiness to render him my best services in forwarding the scheme of union with us, which I understood he had in view. Professor Huxley stated, in reply, that he was on the point of writing to me on the subject had I not called. Only some preliminary conversation passed between us then; but a few days later I received a letter from Professor Huxley, asking me to put on paper such conditions as I thought would be acceptable to the Fellows of the Anthropological Society of London.

I acceded to this request, and drew up the following conditions. At a second interview with Professor Huxley shortly after, these conditions were discussed, and several modifications suggested, which will be found in his handwriting:—

COPY OF ORIGINAL DRAFT.

Professor Huxley's amendments in italics.—Preliminary terms of union which have received the sanction of the Presidents of the Ethnological and Anthropological Societies, and submitted by them to their respective Councils.

1. "*No alteration.*"—That it is highly desirable in the interests of